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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Abbot, H. L. *Problems of the Panama Canal.* Pp. xii, 269. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.
See "Book Reviews."

Alexander, E. P. *Military Memoirs of a Confederate.* Pp. xviii, 634. Price, \$4.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.
See "Book Reviews."

American Economic Association. Papers and Discussion of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting. Pp. 266. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

Barker, E. *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.* Pp. xxii, 558. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.
Reserved for later notice.

Bond, B. W., Jr. *The Monroe Mission to France, 1794-96.* Pp. 104. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907.

Bruce, Philip A. *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century.* Two vols. Pp. xxv, 1281. Price, \$5.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

Students of American economic history have long since come to regard Mr. Philip A. Bruce's work on the "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century" as a standard treatise. The two-volume work first appeared in 1895, and was carefully reviewed in Vol. VII of *THE ANNALS*, by Professor Henry R. Seager, who stated, among other things, that "every page testifies to the patient research and scholarly accuracy of the author and entitles the work to rank with the best production of this age of historical investigation." The researches of historians during the past twelve years have tended only to confirm Professor Seager's estimate of Mr. Bruce's work. It is interesting to note that a reprint of the two volumes has become necessary. The new edition is the old one reproduced without change. Revision was unnecessary.

Bullock, C. J. *Historical Sketch of the Finances and Financial Policy of Massachusetts, from 1780 to 1905.* Pp. 144. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, for American Economic Association, 1907.

Butler, J. W. *Mexico Coming into Light.* Pp. 101. Price, 35 cents. Cincinnati: Jennings & Bryan, 1907.

Butler, N. M. *True and False Democracy.* Pp. xii, 111. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Clarke H. B. *Modern Spain, 1815-1898.* Pp. xxvi, 510. Price, \$2.00. Cambridge University Press.

Reserved for later notice.

Doyle, J. A. *English Colonies in America.* Vols. IV and V. Pp. xvi, 447, and xvi, 497. Price, \$3.50 each. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Forrest, J. D. *The Development of Western Civilization.* Pp. xii, 406. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: University Press, 1907.

Griffis, W. E. *Corea.* Pp. xxvii, 512. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.

Guide Social, 1907. Pp. 363. Price, 2 fr. Paris: V. Lecoffre, 1907.

Guthrie, W. V. *Socialism before the French Revolution.* Pp. xviii, 339. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Hadley, A. T. *Standards of Public Morality.* Pp. 158. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Hull, W. H. (Ed.). *Practical Problems in Banking and Currency.* Pp. xxvi, 596. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Hume, Martin. *Through Portugal.* Pp. xiv, 317. Price, \$2.00. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1907.

Typography, illustrations and diction combine to make the reading of this book a pleasure. The author takes us on a leisurely saunter through one of the most picturesque of European countries, one as yet unappreciated by the great stream of pleasure-seekers and which, on that account, is the more enjoyable. The easy, flowing style of the book takes one from one scene to another without effort, and the vivid descriptions enable the reader to "see without traveling." The peculiar charm of the Iberian countries is felt, and admirably portrayed. The pride in the past, the decadence of the present and the contrast of contented indolence and sturdy industry are everywhere present in Portugal.

Thirty-two excellent reproductions of studies in water color brighten the pages of the book. These also have caught the "atmosphere" of the country.

Illinois, Railroad and Warehouse Commission of the State of. Pp. 509. Springfield: Illinois State Journal Co., 1906.

Illinois, Special Report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of the State of, 1902-1906. Pp. 402. Springfield: Illinois State Journal Co., 1906.

Industries Céramiques. Pp. xvi, 232. Brussels: J. Lebègue et Cie, 1907.

Jacob, Robert Urie. *A Trip to the Orient.* Pp. vi, 392. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co., 1907.

Essentially a revised and elaborated personal journal of the happenings incident to a seventy-day tour of the Mediterranean districts. The title itself is rather unfortunate, as the Orient and "a Mediterranean cruise" are terms not commonly applied to identical localities.

The book itself is likely to interest few, if any, outside the restricted circle of those who happened to take the same tour or are planning to take a similar one in the future. Too much space is given to the mere chatter of everyday pleasantries. In this way are buried the good points for the sake of which the average person might want to read the book. The difficulty is the same as in most other personal journals, even with the most skilful editing they prove uninteresting and tiresome to all except those intimately concerned.

The book has lost much through the inferior quality of the illustrations. The original photographs seem to have been well taken, but the lack of clearness in reproduction, amounting almost to a blotchy appearance, in some cases, detracts greatly from the effectiveness which they might otherwise have. The book is printed on enamel-finished paper, which in no way adds to its value.

Jacobstein, M. *The Tobacco Industry in the United States.* Pp. 208. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Kalistu, K. *Die Hausindustrie in Königsberg in Prussia.* Pp. 57. Price, 1.40 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Kelynack, T. N. (Ed.). *The Drink Problem.* Pp. viii, 300. Price, \$2.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.
See "Book Reviews."

Kirkpatrick, F. A. *Lectures on British Colonization and Empire.* First series (1600-1783). Pp. xvi, 115. Price, 2 s. 6 d. London: John Murray, 1906.

This little book represents the literary first fruits of the League of the Empire. It is the initial step in the educational scheme of the League to familiarize the public with the origin, development and extent of the vast dominions included in the British Empire by means of lectures and pictorial illustrations. Each lecture is adapted for pictorial illustration and for public delivery within the space of an hour. This first series which brings the story of colonization and empire down to 1783, contains six lectures. Each lecture is to be illustrated by about forty slides, and lists of slides for each lecture are given in the preface.

It is the business of the first four lectures to trace the path of empire in the West by giving a good résumé of the founding and growth of the thirteen original colonies; of the struggle with France for the control of Canada, and of the picturesque struggle of Spaniards, Dutch, French and English for a foothold in the West Indies. The fifth lecture treats of the spread of British influence and dominion eastward into India, and the sixth

with the causes of the struggle which led to the split of the British empire in America into two by the revolt of the American colonies.

The story of empire is well told, and with the aid of the slides to illustrate, these lectures should prove of interest and instruction to an audience.

Kropotkin, Prince. *The Conquest of Bread.* Pp. xiv, 281. Price, \$1.00.

New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Lawson, W. R. *American Finance. Part I. Domestic.* Pp. vi, 391. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

The temper of the author of this book is indicated by a sentence from his Introduction: "The United States is manifestly destined to be phenomenal in all things—in prosperity and adversity, in its booms and its blizzards, in its virtues and its defects." In true journalistic style, the author proceeds to treat his subject from the standpoint of its news value. Apparently he has taken a volume of statistics from the Treasury Department, selected all the big figures, set them down as chapter headings, and then told us with constant reiteration how big they are and how truly "American."

The book seems to want a definite purpose. The writer betrays a lack of economic training and judgment, and at the end one is in doubt as to what Mr. Lawson really thinks about our monetary system and financial methods. Its value as descriptive material is vitiated by bad arrangement and incoherence.

In his chapter on our monetary system entitled "Its Three Billion Dollar Currency" (one rather expects to see three exclamation points following), the author closes thus: "The real vice of the three billion currency is its unwieldy bulk. This strikes one at first sight, and the more we see of it the more it impresses us. The first and last criticism it provokes is amazement at the quantity of it. Its materials are all the best of their kind, and the only question is if quite as good results might not be achieved with smaller quantities of them. Currency can be economized as well as food or any other commodity. But this is the last lesson in monetary science that the Americans are ever likely to learn, much less to practice." This is an adequate summing up of a chapter in which the reader looks in vain for a discussion of the really vital points in our currency system. The absolute amount of a currency is of small importance, and even the per capita amount (in which the United States stands third in the list of nations, with less than France for example) is scarcely sufficient as a basis for final judgments. We must conclude that this book is not indispensable to the student of finance, and that it will serve to confuse rather than enlighten the ordinary lay reader.

Leiter, F. *Die Verteilung des Einkommens in Oesterreich.* Pp. 567. Leipzig: W. Braumüller, 1907.

Le Rossignol, J. E. *Orthodox Socialism.* Pp. 140. Price, \$1.00. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 1907.

This book represents an attempt to place before the public a scientific criti-

cism of socialistic doctrine. It is a conservative's attempt to judge socialism conservatively. The author instinctively shrinks from accepting any of the doctrines which the socialist advances. But in the latter part of the book, he virtually admits that the premises of the socialist are correct, for he accepts the idea of the need of an evolution from our present conditions, although rejecting the socialist principle of a revolution.

The book is negative in that it admits the existence of bad conditions, and then dissects and criticises the theory of regeneration without attempting to put anything in its place, except to suggest, in the closing pages, that a labor party would be of value to the laboring population. "We aim at progress, and this is had only by building. Destruction achieves nothing."

Lewis, A. *Rise of the American Proletarian*. Pp. 213. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 1907.

In vivid and at times almost lurid colors, the author tries to show the conditions of our modern industrial world. He traces all of the ills from which we suffer to one cause, which, to his mind, is "the greater capitalism," which has developed since the time of the Civil War. A strong undercurrent of thought has run through a number of recent books and it is perhaps best expressed by the phrase, "Socialism or Empire, a danger." The author is constantly pointing to the thought that modern tendencies ought to be wholly socialistic, but, in spite of that, we are going in the direction of empire because that is the turn of affairs which the "greater capitalism" desires.

The Civil War and all of the evils of our modern system are described as though they were the result of deliberate premeditation on the part of the capitalists. In this the author goes far beyond the bounds of common sense. Although the modern trade union is attacked, and the downfall of the American Federation of Labor is predicted, and although the book is centered around the rise of capitalism and proletarianism, the author nowhere shows in a distinct manner that the American proletarian is prepared to rise, nor does he suggest any plan of concerted action or any field of action for the proletarian should he decide to rise. On the whole, the book is negative, and its chief interest lies in the interesting construction which the author places on certain historical epochs.

Lindsay, T. M. *A History of the Reformation*. Vols. I and II. Pp. xvi, 528, xvii, 631. Price, \$2.50 each. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907. Reserved for later notice.

Marx, K. *Capital*. Vol. II. Pp. 618. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1907.

von Mayr, G. *Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv*. Pp. 388. Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1907.

McBain, H. L. *De Witt Clinton and the Origin of the Spoils System in New York*. Pp. 161. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Meyer, M. *Statistik der Streiks und Aussperrungen*. Pp. 252. Price, 5.60 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Mischler, E., and Wimbersky, H. *Die Landwirtschaftlichen Dienstboten in Steiermark.* Pp. 27. Graz: Published by the authors, 1907.

Montgomery, H., and Cambray, P. G. (Editors). *A Dictionary of Political Phrases and Allusions.* Pp. 406. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

English politics is the background from which this compilation has been made. Mention of political phrases of other countries except as they affect English foreign policy is rare. Numerous catch phrases of recent political campaigns are discussed which surely do not deserve a place in a one-volume work of this character, and even the allusions to strictly English politics are not treated with comprehension of their relative importance. Instances of this fault could be given almost *ad libitum*. A single example being the assignment of twelve lines to the subject "Customs duties" and forty-two lines to the "Cass case," an incident entirely without importance. But the worst fault of the book is the lack of judicial attitude. Almost every page is tinged with a national prejudice which warps the discussion so as to largely destroy its value. This is especially true when the authors discuss subjects relating to the United States such as the Behring Sea dispute and the Trent affair. A quotation will illustrate this characteristic. On page 357 we read that the Venezuelan award, "given in October, 1899, gave Great Britain all she claimed with the exception of two small points. Venezuela claimed 500,000 square miles and she received 200." Statements such as this clearly "against common knowledge" destroy confidence in the work as a whole.

Moore, Frederick. *The Balkan Trail.* Pp. 296. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1906.

A book without preface or introduction is not common in these days. Yet this characteristic of "The Balkan Trail" is, in a measure, a keynote to the tone of the whole book. The author's task is that of setting forth the conditions of, and generally the causes for, things as they exist in the Balkan district. The story throughout is as straightforward and as thoroughly to the point as could be desired. There is no pretension, the facts are told in simple style, readable and interesting from beginning to end.

The book does not aim so much to give an elaborate exposition of the political situation as it does to offer an account of the country and the people. Here and there the diction verges too closely on colloquialism, while occasionally there seems to be reason for suspecting slight exaggeration in order to make a good story. But the book as a whole gives a better idea of the life in the Balkan region than any other similar volume yet published. In securing this effect not a little is added by a large number of excellent photographs.

Morgenroth, W. *Die Exportpolitik der Kartelle.* Pp. 119. Price, 2.80 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Munro, W. B. *The Seigniorial System in Canada.* Pp. xiii, 296. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

National American Woman Suffrage Association, Proceedings of the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention. Pp. 165. Warren, O.: William Ritzel & Co., 1907.

Nebraska, State Bureau of Statistics. Bulletin No. 5. Pp. 128. Lincoln, Neb.: J. L. Claflin, 1907.

New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Pp. 146. New York: United Charities, 1906.

Ober, F. A. *Amerigo Vespucci*. Pp. 258. Price, \$1.00. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1907.

The sixth volume of the series, *Heroes of American History*, follows the career of Amerigo Vespucci. The author has made the most of the meager details known about this eminent geographer, and with the aid of voluminous quotations from Marco Polo, Toscanelli and Vespucci, manages to put together a very readable book. Scholars will object to his interesting but irrelevant digressions on the commercial status of Venice, the relations between Columbus and Toscanelli, the sketches of the lives of the Pinzons, de la Cosa and Ojeda, and above all, to the long imaginary conversation between Columbus and Vespucci. One takes up eagerly the chapter on *The Debatable Voyage*, to be pleased with the exhaustive discussion but disappointed that the author reaches no conclusion and throws no new light on the controversy.

The book is illustrated by two portraits and four maps. It is a real contribution to popular history, and the author's ardent defense of Vespucci will tend to place Amerigo in higher repute with the people of the continent named after him.

Ober, Frederick A. *Ferdinand Magellan*. Pp. 301. Price, \$1.00. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1907.

Yet another volume has been added to the "*Heroes of American History*" series, this latest one being on Ferdinand Magellan. By the use of such authoritative material as the journals of Ramusio, Francisco Albo and Pigafetta, eked out with a good deal of what is picturesque but merely probable, Mr. Ober has succeeded in putting together a very readable book for boys. Over half the volume is very properly given to the great circumnavigating voyage during which occurred the Portuguese leader's tragic death when almost attaining his grand ambition. The book is an instructive and interesting one to add to a boy's library.

Ogden, R. (Editor). *Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin*. Two vols. Pp. 600. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.
See "Book Reviews."

Paine, Ralph D. *The Greater America*. Pp. xiii, 327. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Outing Publishing Company, 1907.

The West, especially that portion of our country beyond the Mississippi, has had many prophets and interpreters. The writings of few, if any, are more vivid than those of Mr. Ralph D. Paine in his "*The Greater America*." So astounding are the statements and comparisons that one often cannot resist

the impulse to stop to analyze what the author has said, under the suspicion that he has caught some of the "breeziness" to which the native-born westerner is proverbially addicted. The suspicion is justified but seldom, as the facts are taken from easily verifiable sources, and surprise the reader only because the large figures presented in our usual reports have lost all meaning to us from the lack of a standard of comparison.

The author gives us not a detailed description of resources and their development, but a series of panoramic views as they impressed themselves upon his mind during an extended journey through the country he describes. We are first taken up the Great Lakes to see the tremendous ore traffic, then through the "Soo" Canal, which Henry Clay thought an absurd and useless undertaking—where now the yearly volume of traffic far exceeds that at Suez; then to the iron and copper mines, the great wheat fields, and on into the country where new railroads are being laid at the rate of two miles per day to bind the West to the East. The most important of the developments that are transforming the wilderness into habitable territory are all reviewed in turn. Descriptions of the advance in California and Alaska show the possibilities of our farthest continental possessions.

To read the book is to get a new appreciation of the greatness of America, the greatness of her present and the possibilities of her future.

Parloa, Maria. *Home Economics*. Pp. xii, 416. Price, \$1.50. New York: Century Company, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Phyfe, W. H. P. *Napoleon: The Return from Saint Helena*. Pp. 97. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

It was the great Corsican's wish that his ashes should repose upon the banks of the Seine in the midst of the people he loved so well. The author tells us in a very pleasing way of the ceremonies incident to the removal of Napoleon's remains from Saint Helena to France in 1840, together with a description of his tomb in the Hotel des Invalides in Paris.

Plumb, C. S. *Types and Breeds of Farm Animals*. Pp. 563. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1906.

The author justifies the publication of this somewhat extensive work on the breeds of domestic animals by pointing out that no such work has been given to the public since 1882, and that since that time marked changes and developments in this regard have come to pass. Two classes of live stock, asses and milch goats, which have never before been dealt with in a similar work, are given consideration.

The book gives the origin, importance and general utility of the various breeds of live stock, and many mooted questions of actual identity and nice differentiation are discussed. Considerable experimental data as to relative breed efficiency and merit has been secured from the race course and experiment stations. The striking records in speed and production, which have been made up to the present time, are given along with brief sketches of the winning animals. The book is fully illustrated with photographs of typical animals.

Rauschenbusch, W. *Christianity and the Social Crisis.* Pp. xv, 429. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

Reinsch, P. S. *American Legislatures and Legislative Methods.* Pp. x, 337. Price, \$1.25. New York: Century Co., 1907.

See "Book Reviews."

Root, Elihu. *The Citizen's Part in Government.* Pp. 122. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Roquenaut, A. *Patrons et Ouvriers.* Pp. 181. Price, 2 fr. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1907.

Rosegger, H. L. *Das parlamentarische Interpellationsrecht.* Pp. 112. Price, 2.8 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Rosenhaupt, K. *Die Nürnberg.* Pp. 219. Berlin: J. G. Cotta, 1907.

Rouget, M. F. *L'expansion Coloniale au Congo Français.* Pp. 942. Price, 10 fr. Paris: E. Larose, 1906.

This is a very admirable detailed study of the growth and organization of French government in the Congo. The opening chapters deal with the historical facts of French expansion in Central Africa from 1842 to the present, including an account of the intricate international negotiations leading up to the present settlement. This is followed by a description of the physical characteristics and the vegetable and animal life of the district.

The third part of the book, which is the most important, both in size and in the interest of the author, deals with the present political organization of the colony, and French policy in controlling tropical African possessions. No well-planned policy has been consistently followed out, but through all changes that have taken place the French have "judiciously refused to this unfortunate colony the right to think for itself." The present organization is based frankly upon the belief that good administration is the chief end to be sought, and that the abstract political rights of the inhabitants are a matter of comparative unconcern. Consequently a native legislature does not enter into the scheme of government. The colony is not represented in the French legislature except by a delegate without a vote, who represents its interests in the upper house. The immense extent of territory to be controlled and the scant economic resources of the country demand that the governmental authority should be concentrated in the hands of as few men as possible, so there shall be no conflict of authority, and that the expense of government may be kept at a minimum.

A commissary general, with wide powers of initiative and control, is entrusted with the internal administration. To advise him there is a council of five officers of the smaller governmental districts and representatives of the concessionary companies who hold charters for the exploitation of the colony's resources. This body meets at least once a year. For matters of secondary importance there is a smaller council chosen from the membership of this same body.

The governmental divisions under the commissary general comprise several "regions" divided into "circles," which are again divided into "sections." In these latter local units the native sultans are made use of as the easiest means to control the people and to make them feel the connection between their own people and the central government. The resources of the government are obtained through a system of direct taxation, the payment being made in rubber, ivory, woods and other native products. Imports in some cases, even when of French origin, are also taxed. The legal system is personal rather than territorial. Natives are judged by native law, and Frenchmen by the French. In cases involving both classes the court of the defendant prevails. The natives may choose to be tried under French law if they wish.

The study as a whole is admirable in its detail and clearness of exposition. It is written from the point of view of the administration, and at points lacks independence in criticism, though suggestions for improvement are freely made in many chapters. The numerous illustrations are unfortunately not executed with a skill proportionate to the merits of the work.

Schmidt, B. *Über die völkerrechtliche clausula rebus sic stantibus.* Pp. 226. Price, 5.60 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Schmidt, P. *Bibliographie der Arbeiterfrage für das Jahr 1906.* Pp. 84. Berlin: L. Simon, 1907.

Schmoller, G. *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft.* Pp. 480. Price, 11 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Smith, J. A. *The Spirit of American Government.* Pp. xv, 409. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.
See "Book Reviews."

Smith, P. *Luther's Table Talk.* Pp. 135. Price, \$1.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.

Starr, Frederick. *The Truth about the Congo.* Pp. 129. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1907.

Professor Starr wrote the series of articles published in this book to tell just what he saw of the people of the Congo and the government under which they live. So much highly colored literature has recently been given to the public picturing the barbarity of the concessionaires that it is a relief to read this account by an impartial observer who believes that after all hysteria has inspired most of the condemnation of the Belgian government and its agents. The motive lying back of much of the writings also, is partly political—the desire of England to complete her Cape to Cairo holdings. Professor Starr says: "Of frightful outrages such as I had expected to meet everywhere, I may almost say there was nothing." "On the whole—things in Congoland are not so bad." "Nowhere did the people seem to show fear, hostility or the effects of bad treatment." Interesting sketches are given of social and economic conditions.

Steiner, Bernard C. *Maryland during the English Civil Wars.* Part I.

Pp. 81. Price, 50 cents. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1906.

This study is a continuation of a previous one by the same author, published in 1903 under the title, "Beginnings of Maryland," and carries forward the history of the province from 1659, the date at which the former work concluded. Since this narrative covers only the years 1639-1642 it is hoped Dr. Steiner will fulfil his design of producing a third monograph completing the history to the end of the period of the English Civil Wars. Among the subjects of especial interest covered by the present study are the early troubles with the Indians and the labors of the Jesuits among them, several important meetings of the General Assembly [from the fourth to the seventh], the new commission sent to Governor Leonard Calvert in 1642, and Baltimore's struggle, with the Jesuits. From this last episode, the author points out three interesting survivals in the laws of Maryland to-day: Ecclesiastics may not sit in the General Assembly; the transfer of land or goods, either as a gift, sale or devise, to take effect after the death of the donor or seller, is ineffective unless ratified by the General Assembly; and Maryland is the only state of the Union to require a religious ceremony for the completion of a marriage.

Mr. Steiner's work is based mainly upon the Maryland archives, the publication of which has been in progress for a number of recent years. It is well written and adds much to our knowledge of the early internal history of Maryland.

Steiner, B. C. *Maryland During the English Civil Wars.* Part II. Pp. 118.

Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907.

Tenney, A. A. *Social Democracy and Population.* Pp. 89. Price, 75 cents.

New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.

Terlinden, C. *Guillaume Der et L'Eglise Catholique.* Two vols. Pp. xxi, 987. Brussels: A. Dewit, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Tower, Walter S. *A History of the American Whale Fishery.* Pp. x, 145.

Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1907.

Dr. Tower is to be congratulated upon having produced an exceedingly valuable work. To compress within a volume, one hundred and fifty pages in length, the comprehensive account of an economic institution whose history extends back to the sixteenth century and to make that account an interesting narrative is indeed a literary triumph. Historians will find the work indispensable to a complete knowledge of American History. Economists will prize the full data in the book regarding the trade in whaling products and the relations of that trade to the economic development of our country.

The elaborate tables contained in the appendix give comprehensive information regarding the shipping engaged in whaling from every port of the United States, and also present full information concerning the products of the whale fisheries and the trade in those products. Every library will

desire to own this book, and economists and historians will wish to have the volume upon the shelves of their private collections.

Washington, B. T. *Frederick Douglass*. Pp. 365. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co., 1907.

See "Book Reviews."

Williamson, C. C. *The Finances of Cleveland*. Pp. 266. Price, \$2.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.

REVIEWS.

Abbot, Henry L. *Problems of the Panama Canal*. Pp. xii, 269. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

The merit of General Abbot's book on the Panama Canal is attested by the fact that a second edition has been necessary within two years after the first edition appeared. As the first edition did not receive notice in *THE ANNALS* an estimate of the book seems desirable at the present time. The first sixty pages of the volume give a history of the project from the beginning of the French enterprise at Panama up to the adoption of the Panama location by the United States Government. Although this account by General Abbot is brief it is a clear statement of the more important facts. Those desiring a fuller history of the subject will consult the "Report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for 1899-1901," which contains an admirable "History of Inter-oceanic Projects and Communications," that was prepared by Hon. Samuel Pasco, a member of the commission.

General Abbot's description of the physical conditions on the isthmus, his discussion of the Chagres River problem, and of the difficulties of disposing of the floods in the upper and lower Chagres Valley, constitute a most valuable treatise of those difficult engineering and hydrographic questions. He has the good fortune of being able to present technical problems in non-technical language. The last chapter of the book gives a description and critical estimate of the projects for the canal that were developed by the New Panama Canal Company, by the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1899-1901, and of the project that was recommended by the board of consulting engineers in 1906. The modifications of the design of the canal and in the details of the project that have been made since the beginning of 1906 are also pointed out.

Like nearly all of the distinguished American engineers who have studied the Panama Canal project, General Abbot favors the construction of a canal with locks. His views on this important and much debated question are stated as follows in the closing paragraph of his book: "In fine, well-established facts demonstrate that the conception of a sea-level construction is incompatible with the actual topographical and hydraulic conditions existing upon the isthmus. Forced upon the first French company by the commanding influence of M. de Lesseps, a diplomatist and not an engineer, it entailed financial ruin upon his associates. Revived, largely through the efforts of